

# Edmonton Bulletin.

Vol. VI.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6th, 1884.

No. 6.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

Winnipeg, Dec. 4, 1884.

John Mortimer Courtney, deputy minister of finance, has resigned.

President Arthur's annual address fore-shadows a tariff reduction in the United States.

The clerical law has been repealed in the German Reichstag by a large majority. Bismarck strongly opposed the repeal.

The farmer's union, Brandon, are buying wheat for a Montreal syndicate. The price rose five cents a bushel in consequence.

Alex. Buntin, Exchange bank director, has been sentenced to ten days imprisonment for his connection with the bank's affairs.

France and China have renewed active hostilities. The Pekin mandarins have subscribed a million dollars towards the expenses.

N. F. Davin lately interviewed the minister of the interior on the subject of North-West representation. The minister gave no pledge, but left the impression that he favored the idea.

Brennan, of Ottawa, and Morrison, of Toronto, of the Canadian Nile contingent, have died. Two hundred English are sick with fever at Wady Halfa. A Capuchin monk has started for the Mahdi's camp to secure the safety of the monks and nuns now held prisoners by him.

Gladstone has introduced his redistribution bill. The small boroughs are merged into larger ones. In counties and towns fifty thousand inhabitants will be allowed one member. England will have six additional members and Scotland twelve. Ireland and Wales remain unchanged. The bill is generally favored.

Calgary, Dec. 4, 1884.

W. Wilson, dentist, leaves for Edmonton to-day.

Col. Herchmer goes east on three months' leave of absence.

Caley, of the Dominion lands office, has bought out the Herald.

Fred Butler, when drunk, assaulted H. Blecker and was arrested.

A man named Baird was murdered lately on the Columbia and robbed of \$1,000.

At Golden city a man named Hyde was shot in a quarrel over cards. The wound is not serious.

The following gentlemen constitute the Calgary town council: George Murdoch, mayor, and Messrs. Hogg, Milhard, Lindsay and Clarke, councillors. Their election was celebrated by a torch light procession.

Battleford, Dec. 5, 1884.

The weather still continues warm and pleasant.

The Herald has removed to new quarters on the north side of Battle river.

Numbers of freighters are delayed waiting for snow. Snerin Setter, of the Portage, was a passenger.

Robert C. Macdonald arrived from Swift Current last night, having made the trip on wheels in four days. He reports no snow to be seen the greater part of the way.

A rifle association with a membership of fifty has been formed here. Hartley Gibson, district superintendent of government telegraph service, is president. It will be affiliated with the Dominion rifle association.

Prince Albert, Dec. 5, 1884.

Town incorporation meeting to-night.

Three school districts are to be voted on to-morrow. The east end school district was yesterday carried unanimously.

The first meeting of the senate of the university of Saskatchewan was held in Emmanuel college on the third inst., His Lordship the Bishop of Saskatchewan, chancellor, presiding. D. H. Macdougall, member N. W. Council, and Rev. W. R. Flett, B. A., university of Cambridge, were elected members of the senate. Rev. W. R. Flett was appointed vice chancellor.

Nile News of Nov. 21st says that the expedition is advancing rapidly up the river, and that 3,000 British were then at Dongola. The reported drowning of the Indian Captain Louis, was untrue, as he, with Chief Prince, has gone ahead of the expedition to explore the cataracts and make a chart of them further on. The Canadians are doing all that was hoped for from them and exciting general admiration. Lord Charles Beresford, of Alexandria fame, has attached himself to them.

New York state gave Cleveland a majority of 1,107, thus deciding the presidential contest. Cleveland's total popular majority is 50,000. The republican defeat was admitted by Blaine in a speech at his home on Nov. 18th.

## LOCAL.

Goop skating on the river now.

INDIANS are mostly out hunting.

H. McKay left for Calgary on Tuesday.

A FALL of snow last night makes good all lighting to-day.

S. B. Lucas, Indian agent at Peace hills, is in town with a sore hand.

J. Connor, timber ranger, has a sprained wrist since Wednesday last.

REPORTED that Ogilvie will ship three car loads of flour to Edmonton this winter.

CHIEF FACTOR HARDISTY is expected to arrive from Calgary on Sunday or Monday.

J. LAUDER, jr., and A. D. Patton, arrived from Calgary on Saturday last, with loads for themselves.

THE report that Mrs. Simon Whitford of Victoria was dead is untrue. She was very low at last accounts.

THE public school was closed on Monday last by order of the trustees owing to the sickness prevalent among children.

W. J. O'DONNELL, farm instructor at Revere Qui Barre, with his father and W. Maloney, left for Calgary on Friday afternoon.

J. DOUR and man did not leave for Calgary until Sunday morning. They went by M. McCauley's team and crossed the river below the lower mill.

A. ALWYN has completed his purchase of cattle for the Indian department. He had no difficulty in securing the required number at satisfactory prices.

MESSRS. E. Carey and C. Stewart, of Norris & Carey, and J. A. McDougall & Co., respectively, arrived from Winnipeg and Calgary on Wednesday evening.

A Taylor, telegraph operator, has been indisposed for the past two weeks. M. McKinnley has been acting in his stead. Mr. Taylor is now able to be around again.

ON Monday night last F. Pagerie's straw stack, on Horse hill plain, was destroyed by fire, which originated from some unknown cause. He had some difficulty in saving his buildings.

PRINTED forms of notice of intention to call for the erection of school districts were received from the North-West government by this mail. They are printed in English and French in parallel columns.

AN error in last week's BULLETIN announced that Mr. O'Donnell had left for Calgary with D. McLeod. It should have read, "Mr. L. R. Taillon." Mr. Taillon is expected to return in the spring with his family.

THE weather of the past two weeks has been simply superb; calm, clear, mild days; frosty nights; no snow; and very little mud. As fine as Indian summer and yet not Indian summer. None of the blue haze which is the mark of Indian summer further east, but which is never seen here unless snow is on the ground.

MAIL arrived on Monday evening with Mr. J. Cameron, of A. Macdonald & Co., and Miss Flora Macdougall, daughter of Rev. John Macdougall, of Morley, as passengers. It left as usual on Thursday morning. The driver, M. McKinnon, reports absolutely no snow along the road and the Bow river and Red Deer clear and open.

THE town was treated to a calithumpian serenade on Thursday evening last, in celebration of the arrival of the last permit. A band of the boys, dressed in Indian shirts instead of coats, with a tin whistle and empty oil can and boiler, answering as life and drums, paraded the street, and with these and their unearthly singing, made night hideous.

THE chattel mortgage sale which took place on Wednesday last on the south side was well attended and most articles went at a fair price. A reaper was the only article put up and not sold. The grain was not put up as it was not threshed, and a division of it had to be made. It will be sold on Saturday of next week. A span of horses and outfit now at Calgary, included in the mortgage, were not sold.

THOS. SMITH has laid up his threshers for the season at Frank Provost's. He threshed in all 12,000 bushels of grain, equal quantities of oats and wheat, and a rather less amount of barley. The oats were good throughout, but with the exception of about a thousand bushels of each the wheat and barley were poor. His threshing was entirely on the south side of the river at Ft. Saskatchewan, on the Horse Hill plain and in the Little Mountain settlement. The crop of 33 claims was included, an average of 363 bushels to the claim.

A LITTLE daughter of R. Logan, St. Albert road, aged about four years, died of diphtheria on Sunday morning last, and was interred in the graveyard, adjoining the Methodist church on Monday afternoon. Rev. Canon Newton, of the church of England, reading the funeral service. Another child of Mr. Logan is now ill of the same disease.

DONALD TODD is to be released from custody at Ft. Saskatchewan to-morrow, as he has been sane to all appearances since his arrival there. A letter has been received, however, from the people at the river, near Todd's house, written by Rev. John Macdougall, asking that he be not released, as before his arrest he showed himself to be a dangerous lunatic.

D. MALONEY, of St. Albert, had the toes of one foot badly smashed on Thursday by the wheel of Lamoureux's separator. As the separator was standing on Main street, Mr. Maloney stepped up and began to speak to Frank Provost, who was driving, placing his foot on the front wheel. The horses started suddenly and the foot slipped off and underneath the wheel, which passed over the toes, crushing them badly. The injury was promptly attended to by Dr. Munro.

AT All Saints' church there will be full service on Christmas morning at 11. In the evening the children will assemble for tea at five o'clock. At seven the Christmas tree will be uncovered, and parents and friends will be welcomed. Church people are requested to send provisions for about fifty children. The Misses Burney, of Serviton, England, Lady Walton and other personal friends of Dr. Newton, have sent him a present which will help the Christmas tree.

THE setting of the poles for the Edmonton and St. Albert telephone line was completed on Tuesday last. The poles are of spruce and tamarac, peeled, five inches in diameter at the small end, 21 feet in length, sunk four feet in the ground. There are 32 to the mile, and cost about 50 cts. apiece, delivered. The total number of poles in one neighborhood is 100. The setting of the poles cost about \$20. The wire for the line is now lying on the south side of the river. It is extra heavy. The insulators, brackets and instruments are on the way in from Calgary, and when they arrive the line will be completed forthwith. The insulators are porcelain and screw on oak brackets. The St. Albert office will be in McKenny's building at the south end of the bridge. Nothing is being done on the proposed line to Fort Saskatchewan this season.

C. STEWART, of J. A. McDougall & Co., arrived from Winnipeg on Wednesday evening, reports dull times in that metropolis. The real estate panic has not touched bottom yet, and business men are going down every day. The present winter will likely see the worst over. Crops were not good this year, and in many fields the grain is still standing uncut. The price, too, is very low. J. Higgins, one of old Winnipeg's leading merchants, died on Sunday, 23rd, leaving a wife and two children. Regina, formerly Fife of Bones, true to its name, is now shipping two car loads of bones to Chicago sugar refiners. Calgary appears lively. One abutment of the bridge on the Bow river is completed and a large quantity of timber is on the ground for the bridge. The H. B. Co. store at Battle river is now open for business, but has not a full stock yet.

CONTRARY to announcement in last week's BULLETIN, the body of the late John K. McCauley was not interred in the new cemetery, but in accordance with instructions received on Saturday evening from his brother-in-law, Mr. Kirkpatrick, was shipped to his former home in Kings-on, Ont., on Sunday afternoon. At two o'clock the body was placed in the coffin in Mr. Houston's house, and an invitation was given to those who desired to take a last look at the deceased to do so. The coffin, which was very large, was covered with plain black cloth and had a small plate of glass set in the lid over the face of the corpse. The funeral service of the church of England was read by Rev. Canon Newton, in the presence of a large number of sympathizing acquaintances of the deceased. At the conclusion of the service the rev. gentleman thanked those present on behalf of the church, of which deceased was a member, for the kindly interest that had been shown towards him although a stranger among them, and announced that on the following Sabbath, at All Saints, he would deliver a sermon appropriate to the present occasion. The coffin was then placed in a tin case and this inside a strong rough box, and loaded into a wagon for transportation to Calgary. A procession was formed by

the Freemasons, of which deceased was a member, walking in file on each side of the wagon containing the body, followed by a number of leading citizens in huggies and buckboards. Owing to the bad condition of the ice at the fort the procession passed along Main street to the lower ferry crossing, where a last leave of the deceased was taken by the Masonic brethren, and the driver was left to pursue his long and doleful journey alone. He was expected to reach Calgary in time to catch last Thursday's train. J. Norris' team, in charge of George Norris, takes the body out to the railway, where it will be taken in charge by the Dominion Express Company.

THE North-West Territories Gazette contains the following appointments and proclamations: To be justices of the peace—John C. McArthur, Welwyn, Assa.; Henry Fisher, Regina, Assa.; John Buchanan, White-wood, Assa. To be commissioners for taking affidavits outside the North-West Territories—Samuel C. Fatt, Montreal, Que., and William Pugsley, jr., St. John, New Brunswick. To be returning-officer for municipal election in Calgary, Alberta, Geo. B. Elliott. To be notary public—Daniel Maloney, St. Albert, Alberta. A proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor divides the judicial district of Assiniboia into Regina and Medicine Hat divisions, Alberta into Calgary and Fort McLeod divisions, and Saskatchewan into Edmonton division, comprising all that part of the judicial district contained in the province of Alberta. Battleford, including the provisional district of Saskatchewan west of the 107th meridian and Prince Albert, including all that part of the district of Saskatchewan east of the 107th meridian. A proclamation sets apart school district No. 1, in which the marking ordinance shall be in force, including the country between the eastern British Columbia boundary and the 108th meridian south of the Red Deer river and the South Branch to the boundary line. A third proclamation erects the town of Calgary, which includes all those parts of sections 14, 15 and 16, township 26, range 1, west of the 5th principal meridian south of the Bow river, and orders the election of a mayor and councillors.

A copy of a pamphlet entitled "Souvenir of the city of Winnipeg," presented to the members of the British association for the advancement of science, was received by Mr. J. Brown by the last mail. The cover, which is very neat, is by the Bishop engraving company, of Winnipeg. On it is a picture of Louise bridge, and Ogilvie's mill and elevator. It has numerous cuts of streets, business places, churches, and public buildings, and also of the mayor, A. Logan, with reading matter descriptive of the rise, progress and present condition of the city. The cut of the city hall shows it to be the finest building of the kind in Canada. The present population is placed at 25,000, and the assessment at \$30,325,000; 5,000,000 was expended in building in 1882, and \$2,750,000 in 1883. The total cost of the principal buildings gives seven which range from \$100,000 for the city hall to \$150,000 for Ogilvie's mill and \$275,000 for the C. P. R. round house and shops, while 21 others range from \$30,000 to \$80,000. Thirty-five branches of manufacturing are carried on; there are fifteen churches, eleven public schools and eight higher schools. The death rate for the past five years has been 104 per cent per annum, against the world's average of 22 per cent. In charitable institutions the general hospital cost \$60,000, there is a college hospital at St. Boniface, and a maternity hospital. The pamphlet winds up with a list of the den of thieves called by courtesy the city council, with their partners in villany, the officials.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**PASSAGE TO CALGARY.**—The undersigned will leave for Calgary with double team during the coming week. For particulars apply at BULLETIN office. THOS. DUNLOP.

**O. L. No. 1506.**—A special meeting of the members of this lodge is requested for Tuesday evening 16th instant at 7 o'clock, at the usual place of meeting. Visiting members cordially welcomed. By order of the W. M. W. J. WALKER, Secretary.

**ADJOURNED SALE.**—The grain and roots, including wheat, barley, oats and potatoes remaining unsold from the chattel mortgage sale of Wednesday the 2nd instant will be sold by sample on Saturday 13th instant at Goodridge's hotel at 10 a.m. A. J. SIMONS, bailiff for mortgagee.



**THE EDMONTON BULLETIN** is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—Two Dollars per annum. Advertising Rates—Standing advertisements, two dollars a line per annum; transient advertisements, ten cents a line for first insertion and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion; no advertisement inserted for less than One Dollar. Notices of births, deaths and marriages inserted free, on request. **FRANK OLIVER, Proprietor.**

**EDMONTON BULLETIN, DEC. 6, 1894.**

A public meeting held lately at Wolsley, Assiniboia, decided that on an assumed population of 60,000 the district was entitled to four representatives in the Canadian parliament. Considering that it has only five members in the North-West council, either the demand is somewhat extravagant or the representation of the district in the council is scandalously below what it ought to be.

The Canadian contingent is playing a most important part in the Nile expedition. While their skill in navigation commands universal admiration, upon that skill the success of the expedition depends. When Lord Wolseley decided upon a boat expedition under Canadian boatmen he ran counter to military precedent and national prejudice, staking his reputation as a general upon the goodwill and ability of 400 Canadian shanty-men. We as Canadians are proud of the confidence placed in our people, and far prouder to know that it has not been misplaced.

Last spring a series of resolutions were passed at a public meeting at Edmonton, favoring responsible local government for the North-West Territories, with all that that implied. The Calgary Nor-Wester, alluded to it as a war whoop which it was determined should be heard in Ottawa. If that particular whoop is not heard its echoes, or other similar whoops, evidently will be. All along the C.P.R. line in the territories, mass meetings are being held which unanimously and emphatically adopt the principle then put forward and adopted by the people of Edmonton.

It is now announced that the policy of making free land grants to North-West railways is practically only to apply to the Manitoba North-Western and Manitoba South-Western. The praise that was lavished on Sir Macpherson's liberal railway policy seems to have been rather premature. Sir Macpherson's policy it appears was not Sir Macpherson's policy after all. As the Winnipeg Sun says, giving aid to these two roads only leans towards monopoly instead of towards its removal. But so long as the North-West expects anything else from Sir Macpherson or his colleagues so long it will be disappointed.

A question that is likely to cause some stir in North-West politics is the division of present electoral districts. Some of these contain a population which, if divided and the divisions united to territory not now included, would entitle them to two three or four members, where only one now is sent to the council. But the lieutenant-governor holds that under the act once a district is erected he has no power to add to or take from it. This ruling of course tends to keep down the number of popular representatives and is therefore satisfactory to the powers that be, although contrary to the spirit of the act and the desires of the people of the North-West.

CLEVELAND's popular majority in the United States is some 90,000. What makes the republicans mad is that more than that number bolted directly from their party for Cleveland, while St. John, the prohibition candidate, took more than twice that many voters from their ranks. Of course the bolters and prohibitionists come in for an immense amount of abuse from the party, as being the cause of defeat. It never strikes them to enquire who or what was the cause of the bolt being made, or the prohibition candidate being set up. The party may blame its own corruption and that of its leaders for its defeat. It should now be able to see what was so long denied in United States politics—that honesty is the best policy.

When the syndicate lately bought a large quantity of steel rails in the States the Canadian protectionist papers held a jubilee over the fact of the protected manufactures of the United States, located at our doors, being able to compete with unprotected British manufactures across the ocean. Touching this purchase the Montreal Gazette publishes an extract from the Scranton, Pennsylvania, News, stating that to get the contract the company lowered their bid \$2.00 a ton at the last moment, thereby dropping fifteen or twenty thousand dollars, and that there it is a general impression that the firm will lose heavily on the contract. The circumstance is published as a joke on the firm getting the contract. It is a rather better joke on those papers which saw in this unbusinesslike action of a Pennsylvania firm the triumph of protection over free trade—a triumph of human regulation over natural law.

## JAMAICA.

The Jamaica question—that is the proposal to annex Jamaica to Canada—which has been agitating a portion of the Canadian press so deeply for the past few months, has been finally and satisfactorily settled, and in a manner quite unexpected. It was supposed all along that as the first proposals in the matter came from Jamaica, or more properly from a member of its legislature, there was no doubt about the desire of the island for the proposed connection. It was, therefore, a great surprise when the vote was taken in the local legislature that only the mover, and not even the seconder, voted for it—wherein there is no doubt the island legislators showed their good sense. For while the addition of Jamaica to Canada could affect but little the balance of confederation, it would certainly greatly and probably adversely affect Jamaica. Outnumbering the people of Jamaica by so many, we of Canada could make light of any little difficulties there might be between us and them, but they being outnumbered could not. Jamaica annexation would be play to Canada, more or less costly, no doubt, but it could hardly fail to be death, or at least injury, to Jamaica, by saddling it with a share of Canada's debts and responsibilities, as well as her national policy, which must be specially injurious to an island. It seems, however, that Canadian annexation was not rejected on its own merits so much as in the hope of what was expected to be a more favorable arrangement to be made with another country. The British minister at Washington has been instructed to attempt the negotiation of a reciprocity treaty between the British West Indies and the United States. A desire to obtain a free market for their products was the main cause of the desire for annexation to Canada which certainly existed in the minds of the non-resident landholders of the island at least, and inasmuch as the United States offers a larger market reciprocity with that country would naturally be preferred, while at the same time reciprocity with Canada would doubtless be preferred to annexation, and be better for both parties.

That the islands are in a somewhat desperate condition financially there can be no doubt. The legislature of the island of Dominica has memorialized the British government to be permitted to annex to the States, as a means of escape from financial depression. This shows clearly that something must be wrong in the island in question, as well as in Jamaica, and what is the case in two of the islands is also probably the case in others similarly circumstanced. That there is trouble there can be no doubt, but it is more than likely that it arises from social rather than political causes, and that political change will bring but a small measure of relief, if indeed it does not increase the difficulty. It cannot be expected that with a small population of lazy whites and a large population of lazier blacks, with the land worked out by hundreds of years of continuous cropping, any country can be prosperous, no matter what flag it is under or who it trades with. Prosperity is built upon industry. Without industry there can be no prosperity, and until these islanders have more days' work per thousand of population they must expect to become poorer instead of richer, no matter what their connection with other parts of the world.

It may be that annexation to, or reciprocity with the United States would improve their condition, but how it would do so it is impossible to see. Already within the United States products such as theirs are raised for export, so that although the market of the United States is large, it is already supplied at home, and in that market the islands would have to compete at a disadvantage. In those of the United States in which products similar to those of the West Indies are raised and where society is similarly constituted, a similar state of depression and discontent exists. The people there, in the late presidential election, showed their dissatisfaction with the present trade regulations of the country, and took measures to have them altered; so that if the protective policy of the United States was the cause of the desire of the islanders for annexation, it is just as much a cause of dissatisfaction to those similarly circum-

stanced already enjoying its alleged benefits.

In the Indies as in the States the institution of slavery is what curses them to-day. While it existed it built up a class of white men whose only way of making a living was out of the labor of slaves, whose enterprise was piracy and whose arguments were brute force. In the fullness of time, when slavery was abolished, they being unfitted by education and tradition, both mentally, morally and physically, for depending upon themselves or competing with men whose very instinct taught them to work and plan and execute for themselves, were and are left behind in the race for wealth. The negroes—savages, and a low class at that—while in slavery worked to produce a profit because they were compelled to do so, while their owners furnished brains for their work. Released from slavery they are savages still, as our Anglo Saxon or Celtic ancestors were two or three thousand years ago. It may be that by process of development in two or three thousand years more the descendants of the southern and West Indian slaves will rule the earth and take their part in a higher civilization, but they cannot do it now. Practically they are savages yet, nothing more and nothing less, and civilized prosperity in a nation of savages or in a country where they are in an overwhelming majority and under no control but their own, cannot be expected. This is not to say that they should be reduced again to slavery, which is a sin against God and man and an injury present to the slave and ultimate to the enslaver. It is simply a statement of the fact that savages are savages, and that such savages as these cannot be useful commercially unless controlled by intellect and energy greater than their own. The only point in which the islands are at a greater disadvantage than the southern states is that they, like Ireland, suffer from absentee landlordism, and this nothing short of a revolution, such as that of Hayti, can cure at short notice. While if it cured the one evil it would bring on another and greater, that is the complete handing over of the islands to savagery. Then the cry for commercial prosperity would cease because those who desired it had ceased to exist.

It is possible that in process of time, when the present depression shall have caused the land to pass into the hands of workers from those of drones, and the black race by ordinary evolution have advanced a few steps further towards civilization, Jamaica will be a desirable acquisition to Canada or any other country, or will feel able to stand alone, but at the present time, and under the present circumstances, if our Canadian rulers will attend to the development and governing of the vast territory now properly under their charge, they will be doing enough, and more than they have yet been able, without attempting to wrestle with such an intricate question as that which is the leading one in the West Indies—that is, Who shall do the work? When the North-West Territories have been admitted to confederation it will be time enough to look after Jamaica. In the meantime Canada had better let her fry in her own fat—or lean—and be thankful it is none of our funeral. Her trade is, of course, desirable, as is that of any country, but political connection at the present time would, in all probability, be an injury to Jamaica and no benefit to Canada.

The avowed object of the farmers' union agitation of last winter was to bring the price of wheat in Manitoba into fair proportion to that obtained in the grain centres of the world. Before the agitation was commenced the price in Winnipeg was fully 25c a bushel lower than in Chicago, while in outside places it was still lower in proportion, and a system of robbery was pursued in the matter of grading the wheat, on the excuse furnished by a portion being frozen. Because the farmers objected to this condition of affairs and used strong language, they were denounced in all the terms of denunciation known, and a few newly invented for the occasion. They were declared to be professional agitators, and breeding discontent where no cause existed. This year wheat is 73c in Chicago, 72c in Minneapolis, and 68c in Winnipeg. The grain is two per cent. below last year in quality, but the grading is satis-

factory. If last year's state of affairs had continued wheat in Winnipeg this year would be worth no more than it is at Regina, while with the still better excuse for rejection, the actual robbery would be greater. Although the prices are somewhat lower than last year, the farmers do not complain because they believe they are getting justice, while last year they complained not of the low prices, but because they were treated unjustly. The agitation may not have caused all the difference but it is a significant fact that last year the Dakota farmer got a better price for his wheat than he of Manitoba. He did not agitate; the Manitoba farmer did. This year the Manitoba farmer gets a better price than he of Dakota.

**REAL ESTATE NOTICE.**—Parties wishing to purchase lots or land in the "Robertson & McGinn property, lot 12, Edmonton," or in the "Macdonald & McLeod property, lot 14, Edmonton," or in the "Macdonald & Lamoureux property, in the city of Saskatchewan," must deal only with the undersigned or George A. Watson, or (as to said city of Saskatchewan property) with Francis or Joseph Lamoureux. Plans may be seen at the office of the undersigned or at that of George A. Watson, barrister, Edmonton. **A. McDONALD & CO.**

**W. R. ROBERTS.**

**WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER.**

FROM TORONTO,  
Is now prepared to do all kinds of repairing in good shape.

Also on hand, Watches, Clocks, Wedding and other Rings, Spectacles, Eye-Glasses and Fancy goods.

Address, for the present,  
**JASPER HOUSE,**  
Fort Edmonton, N.W.T.

**NEW WATCHMAKERS.**

Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Spectacles, Gold Pens, etc.

Watches sent by stage driver to be repaired will be done at once and returned.

Satisfaction guaranteed every time.

**McINTYRE & DAVIDSON,**

Opposite Post Office,

**CALGARY.**

**A**

**MERRY CHRISTMAS**

**AND**

**HAPPY NEW YEAR.**

**TOYS**

**AND**

**CHRISTMAS PRESENTS**

**FOR THE**

**MILLION.**

**IMMENSE STOCK**

**OF**

**NEW GOODS**

**ON**

**ROAD IN.**

**JNO. A. MCDUGALL & CO.**



## CIVIL JUSTICE.

21, 22, 23 and 24. Appeals must be made within fifteen days after judgment is pronounced, and security to the amount ordered by the judge deposited. Pending the result of the appeal all the proceedings in the original case shall be stayed.

25. Entry of judgment in the docket by the clerk is a sufficient record.

26. Judgments of any court may be transferred to any other court, but notwithstanding such transfer the original judgment shall remain in force.

27. A writ of execution shall issue thirty days after judgment, or as directed by the judge, in case of nonpayment, to have effect on goods, chattels and personal property, not exempt from seizure within the district.

28. A writ of execution shall hold good for a year and may be renewed from year to year by the clerk.

29. Sales of property under warrants of execution shall be advertised for at least ten days by at least twelve notices in the locality concerned, but if the articles seized are of a perishable nature they may be sold forthwith.

30. The interest or equity of redemption in any goods or chattels, including leasehold interests in land may be seized and sold under writs of execution.

31. Money or banknotes, cheques, bills of exchange, promissory notes, bonds, mortgages, specialties and other securities for money may be seized and the officer seizing may sue in his own name at the proper time for the amounts coming due, but he shall not be compelled to do so unless he is secured against loss by the party in whose favor the writ was issued.

32. Growing crops must be harvested, all expenses paid and exemptions reserved before being sold.

33. A writ of execution against goods and chattels may be changed to a writ against lands and tenements, provided that not less than \$50 remain due and unpaid on the judgment. But the lands shall not be sold within less than twelve months from the day on which such writ has been delivered to the proper officer, nor until three months notice of sale has been posted in the clerk's office, and published two months in the newspaper nearest the lands to be sold.

34, 35, 36 and 37. No land shall be sold under execution until a return has been made showing that there are no goods liable to seizure, and such return shall not be made until the whole of the goods of the debtor within the judicial district have been exhausted. If the amount of a writ against goods is collected, the person issuing a writ for the same money against lands shall not be entitled to the expenses thereby incurred. Goods, chattels and personal property and lands and interests therein shall be bound by the delivery of process against the same to the officer charged with the execution thereof to be executed.

38 & 39. Witnesses shall receive a fee of one dollar a day for every day's travel, going to or returning from court's, with such witness fees as shall be allowed by the judge. Fees shall be taxed as before mentioned where the summons has not been returned.

40. Minors may sue for wages as if of full age.

41. As far as consistent, Ontario laws of evidence shall govern in the courts.

42. Processes to be executed by the sheriff must be executed by himself personally, or some person appointed by him in writing, or some person appointed by the judge in writing.

43. A person who, on being served with a subpoena and tendered his lawful expenses, refuses or neglects to obey, or who, being in court and called upon to give evidence, refuses, may be fined \$100 by the judge or imprisoned for one month.

44. All moneys accruing under the ordinance shall be paid to and accounted for by the clerk.

45. Where partners jointly liable cannot both be served with summonses service may be on one and judgment follow against him, reserving always his right to recover from the other parties liable. If the demand arose from a partnership transaction, by permission of the judge the property of the firm may be seized and sold after that of the person sued has been exhausted.

46. During the lives of any of the parties to a judgment execution may issue any time within six years. After six years the judgment must be renewed by the judge and notice given to the party against whom the judgment stands before execution shall issue.

47. In case of the death of any of the parties to a judgment it may be renewed by the parties entitled to have execution thereon by suing out an ordinary summons.

48. Action shall not abate on account of the death of one or more plaintiffs or defendants, if the cause of action remain against the surviving party, and in such case action may be taken by the survivors without leave of the court.

49. Where a demand is for the recovery of the possession of real estate, thirty days after judgment fifteen days notice to remove shall be given the occupant.

50. Alias, pluries, and concurrent writs of summonses and executions may be used in all cases.

51. In the case of property of a judgment debtor, or which an absconding debtor leaves behind him, in which he had only an interest and was not in full possession, the interest held by him may be sold, subject to the rights which existed at the date of the writ of attachment or entry of judgment.

52. On the non-arrival of a judge at the time appointed for the sitting of the court the clerk may adjourn it from day to day, for six days, and if the judge has not then appeared to the next regular sitting.

53. A judge may perform judicial duties in a district other than his own if requested to do so by the judge of that judicial district.

54. Affidavits served under the ordinance taken within the territories must be made before a judge, clerk of a court, a notary public or justice of the peace, or if taken outside the limits of the territories before a judge of any court of record, or a notary public of the place where the same is sworn to, or before a commissioner appointed for the purpose by the lieutenant-governor.

55. Books rendered necessary by the ordinance shall be furnished out of the general revenue fund of the territories.

56. A party demanding a jury shall deposit such sum as the clerk considers sufficient to cover the necessary expense, and the jurors shall receive the same fees and mileage as those allowed to witnesses.

57 & 58. A counsel fee of five dollars or over may be taxed to the successful party in a suit by the judge, and costs shall, unless otherwise directed by the judge, follow the event.

## HOTELS.

**GERALD HOUSE**, Calgary, opposite C.P.R. depot—first-class accommodation—headquarters for Edmonton travelers. A.R. Gerald, formerly of Farmers' House, Winnipeg, Proprietor.

**JASPER HOUSE**, north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection. J. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor.

**EDMONTON HOTEL**, the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room. Good stabling attached. DONALD ROSS, Proprietor.

## FRESH ARRIVAL OF A

## LARGE STOCK

OF

COAL OIL,

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS, and

HARDWARE.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST,

AT

A. MACDONALD & CO'S.

NORRIS & CAREY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS

EDMONTON,

GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS AT LOW

FIGURES.

A FEW LADIES' HATS ON HAND,

Which will be sold

AT REDUCED PRICES.

GIVE US A CALL.

NORRIS & CAREY,

St. Albert Road.

BROWN & CURRY

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Seg to inform the public that their long expected freight has arrived at last, and that they have now on hand the,

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

That has ever been brought into the North West,

WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

Although the rate of freight is high we no more than others, and as we have

NO MIDDLE MEN TO CONTEND WITH

As others have, and as our goods are all bought direct from the importers or manufacturers, and

SELECTED FROM THE BEST QUALITIES

We are able to offer

BETTER AND CHEAPER GOODS THAN ANY OTHER FIRM IN EDMONTON.

We respectfully ask everyone to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

BROWN & CURRY

## INSURANCE.

**C. F. STRANG**, Accountant and Insurance Agent, representing the Commercial Union and Citizens Fire Co., the London & Liverpool Life, and London Guarantee and Accident companies. Office with G. A. Watson, Barrister, Edmonton, Alberta.

## NOTICES.

**NOTICE.**—The undersigned has now for sale the boat, boiler and engine of the Goldpan, now lying at Point le Pe, together with ropes, blocks, pitch, oakum, portable forge, blacksmith's tools, iron (round and bar) etc., etc. Terms cash. **STUART D. MULKINS**. Edmonton, Oct 11th, 1884.

**ROYAL MAIL AND STAGE LINE**, making fortnightly trips between Calgary and Edmonton. Stage leaves Calgary on Thursday morning June 12th and every alternate Thursday following until further notice. Makes close connection with the C.P.R. train leaving Winnipeg on the previous Monday morning. Leaves Edmonton Thursday morning June 19th and each alternate Thursday following. All express matter addressed in care of the undersigned will be forwarded without delay, and the advance charges paid by us. Rates, 10 cts. a pound from Calgary. **LEESON & SCOTT**, mail contractors, Calgary.

## AGENCIES.

**Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Company.** Makers of the celebrated Halliday and Star windmills, which work up to 40 horse-power, and all kinds of lift and force pumps.

**Cockshutt plow company**, of Brantford. Makers of the celebrated North West sulky gang plow, and every variety of walking plows. Also the Little Favorite, diamond point one horse cultivator.

**Massey Manufacturing company.** Makers of the Toronto cord binder, the Toronto mower, Massey mower and harvester and Sharp's horse rake.

Sole agent for the Edmonton district, **G. A. BLAKE**, Belmont farm.

**PUBLIC NOTICE.**—Clause 122 of the Dominion Lands Act of 1883, 46 Victoria, chapter 17, enacts as follows: If any person knowingly and wilfully pulls down, defaces, alters or removes any mound, post or monument, erected, planted or placed in any original survey under the provisions of this act, or under the authority of any order in council, such person shall be deemed guilty of felony and shall be punishable accordingly; and if any person knowingly and wilfully defaces, alters, or removes any other mound or land mark, post or monument placed by any Dominion Lands Surveyor to mark any limit of boundary or angle at any township, section, or other legal sub-division, lot, or parcel of land in Manitoba or the North-West Territories, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and being convicted thereof before any competent court, shall be liable to be punished by fine or imprisonment or both, at the discretion of such court—such fine not to exceed one hundred dollars, and such imprisonment not to be for a longer period than three months, without any prejudice to any civil remedy which any party may have against such offender or offenders for damages occasioned by reason of such offence. Any person transgressing this provision of the law will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor.—**D. L. MACPHERSON**, Minister of the Interior.

**\$25 TO \$60 PER DAY** can easily be made using the **OLD RELIABLE VICTOR** Well-boring and Rock-drilling Machinery. We mean it, and are prepared to demonstrate the fact. The well-merited success which has crowned our efforts during the past few years, and with **EXCELSIOR** for our motto, we are monarch of all in every country of the world. Our machinery is operated by either man, horse or steam, and works very rapidly. They range in size from 3-inch to 4 1/2 feet in diameter, and will bore or drill to any required depth. They will bore successfully and satisfactorily in all kinds of earth, soft sand and limestone, bituminous stone, coal, slate, hard pan, gravel, lava, boulders, serpentine and conglomerate rock, and guaranteed to make the best of wells in quick sand. They are light running, simple in construction, easily operated, durable, and as well known as the very best and most practical machine extant. They are endorsed by some of the highest state officials. They are also used extensively in prospecting for coal, gold, silver, coal oil and all kinds of minerals. And for sinking artesian wells and coal shafts, etc., they are unequalled. We also furnish engines, boilers, wind mills, hydraulic rams, horse powers, brick machines, mining tools, portable forges, rock drills and machinery of all kinds. Good active agents wanted in every country in the world. **Victor Well Auger and Machine Co.**, St. Louis, Missouri, U.S.A. 411 Pine Street. State in what paper you saw this.



## POLITICAL MEETING.

THE mass meeting announced by Mr. Overy for Tuesday evening last was held in the lower story of the Masonic hall. D. Ross was chairman and J. A. McDougall, secretary. Upwards of one hundred persons were present. Mr. Overy was greeted with the greatest enthusiasm on his ascending the platform. He briefly announced his principles, the chairman keeping the list, and each successive announcement was greeted with louder applause. They included drainage of marshy lands, improvement of roads, building of bridges wherever required, bridging the Saskatchewan at Edmonton and Ft. Saskatchewan or making the ferries free, bringing a railroad from Calgary in the course of a year or two, laying on a tax of a dollar a sack on imported flour, the letting of all government contracts to actual residents, the removal of the government buildings from Regina to Edmonton, and numerous other matters. He concluded amidst uproarious applause. Mr. T. Henderson followed, supporting the various planks of Mr. Overy's platform with eloquence and in rhyme. Messrs. G. Gagnon and E. Broussou expressed themselves as favorable to swamp drainage and other matters. Messrs. J. A. Petrie and Dr. Wilson followed, pledging themselves to support Mr. Overy. Both were greeted with uproar and cries of "turncoat." The chairman said that the opposition, who were present and did not like the proceedings, might step outside. He would see that his candidate got a fair hearing, that no attempt to turn the meeting into anything but a mockery and a delusion would be allowed to succeed. Mr. Overy again ascended the platform and announced his readiness to answer any question that might be asked him. Messrs. W. McLeod, ex-policeman Ketcheson, and many others then addressed leading questions to him, which were answered with more or less ability. J. Coleman being called upon opposed Mr. Overy on the ground that he was a carpet-bagger. The candidate indignantly denied that he was a carpet-bagger. He was a better man than Mr. Coleman. He could show an honorable discharge from the British navy. He was not afraid to go back where he came from. Mr. Coleman had insulted him, had accused him of being a carpet-bag snatcher. He might as well have called him a thief at once. Tomorrow he would make Mr. Coleman regret having spoken. Mr. Coleman said that on the authority of twenty persons here present he denounced Mr. Overy as a horse-thief and a murderer, besides being guilty of other crimes. When called upon for proof he said that being so outnumbered, he and his friends were afraid to bring forward their proofs through dread of Mr. Overy and his friends. Mr. Overy challenged him to bring forward the proofs. By this time the uproar was deafening. The chairman finally called the meeting to order, and in a short, but eloquent speech declared that in the forthcoming election Mr. Overy would be carried to the top of the pole. The meeting had been a triumphant success for Mr. Overy, and he proposed that in conclusion they should chair him with all honors, which was done amid tumultuous applause as the meeting dispersed. It is understood that there was a diabolical plot to whitewash the candidate during the chairing process, but, providentially it miscarried. Mr. Overy was around on Wednesday looking for Coleman, red-eyed, and demanding reparation for the outrage on his character as a gentleman.

Manitoba crop bulletin No. 9, dated Oct. 31st, reports very wet weather in the latter part of August and in September, and a heavy hail and wind storm in the former month, doing a great deal of damage, but not so much as further south. A slight frost on August 22, damaged wheat in part of the county of Minnedosa. A severe frost followed on Sept. 7th, damaging grain in the western counties. The season was several weeks later than usual, and in the earlier part the ground was so wet in many places that machinery could not be put on the land. The average yield of wheat is placed at 22½ bushels per acre, 1½ bushels less than last year. The quality is 2 per cent. lower than last year. Barley is below the yield of last year in acreage, and proportionate yield and quality. It is considerably damaged in some places by frost and in others by wet weather. Peas are in fair condition. Flax averages 15 bushels to the acre. Oats yield an average of 6½ bushels per acre and frost and rain in the fall. 86 bushels to the acre; the total yield is 400,000 short of last year. Cause, drought in Potatoes have rotted in the eastern part of the province and a light crop is reported from the west, but in the centre the yield is good. Potatoe bugs are reported, but not as doing much damage. Field roots are below the average of last season.

Reported that although a free land grant has been given to the Manitoba South-western the syndicate have great difficulty in securing money in England with which to continue the work.

The Cunard and Guion steamship companies will amalgamate.

McArthur's block, Winnipeg, north-east corner of Main and Postoffice street, was nearly cremated on Sunday, Nov. 21st. The lower flat was occupied by J. Hingston Smith & Co., and the upper flat by offices and masonic lodges. The flames were subdued within an hour from their commencement. The loss was heavy but covered by insurance. The building was owned by Alex. McArthur.

## METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, Dec. 5th, 1884. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max	Min.
Saturday,	50	19
Sunday,	49	20
Monday,	55	40
Tuesday,	55	30
Wednesday,	53	30
Thursday,	50	19
Friday,	57	20

Barometer rising, 27.340.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

XMAS CARDS, in great variety. Just arrived at Dr. Wilson's Drug Store.

NOTICE.—All parties indebted to the undersigned by note or otherwise are requested to settle up forthwith. THOS. SMITH.

ESTRAY.—Came on the premises of the undersigned near Fort Saskatchewan about the 15th of July a Heifer calf, about one month old, black and white. Owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses. A. TAILLON.

NOTICE.—All parties are hereby notified that the undersigned committee have petitioned the Lieutenant-Governor for the erection of the

## "SCHOOL DISTRICT OF EDMONTON.

Protestant Public School District, No. — of the North-West Territories, within the following limits, that is to say: Commencing at a point on the north shore of the North Saskatchewan river where the line between ranges 24 and 25 west of the 4th principal meridian, according to the survey of the Dominion of Canada, intersects the said river, and going northerly following the said line to the North West corner of section 7 in township 53, range 24 west of the said 4th meridian; then easterly, following the north boundary of said section 7 and of sections 8 and 9 in the above mentioned township and range, as far as the north east corner of said section 9; then southerly, following the east boundary of said section 9 and part of section 4 in the above-mentioned township and range to the said North Saskatchewan river; then following the said North Saskatchewan river in its windings to the starting point; comprising within the above mentioned boundaries fractional sections 3 and 4 and sections 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 in said township 53, range 24 west of said 4th principal meridian, and fractional sections 31, 32, 33, and 34 in township 52 range 24 west of said 4th meridian, all of which is on the north side of the said North Saskatchewan river and comprises the village of Edmonton, and hereby call for a vote of the school electors within these limits to decide whether such petition shall be granted or not, to be given on

SATURDAY, THE TWENTIETH (20TH) DAY OF DECEMBER, 1884.

Votes will be received at the public school house, Edmonton, from nine o'clock a.m. until four o'clock p.m. The qualification of voters is expressed in the following oath which persons desiring to vote must take if required:

"You do solemnly swear that your name is (mention name given by the proposed voter); that you are the owner (tenant, or occupant) of (describe the land voted upon); that it is of the value of \$100 (or, if a tenant, of the yearly value of twenty dollars); that it is situated within the limits of the proposed school district; that you are of the full age of twenty-one years; that you are not an alien or unfranchised Indian; that you have not received any corrupt reward and have no hope or expectation of receiving any such reward for voting at this time and place."

(Signed) M. McCauley,  
Returning Officer.  
D. ROSS,  
M. GROUT,  
School Committee.

Dated this 20th day of November, 1884.

## PROFESSIONAL.

C. DE LAGORGENIERE, Notary Public and Conveyancer; accounts collected. St. Albert, N. W. T. 42-y

GEORGE A. WATSON, Barrister, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc. Law office first door east of Jasper house, Edmonton.

D. R. H. C. WILSON, Physician & Surgeon. Office first building west of school house, block 6, H.B.Co. reserve, Edmonton.

JOSEPH V. KILDAHL, Solicitor of the High Court of Judicature in Ireland Temporary office—Ross' hotel, Edmonton.

MARRIAGE LICENSES—Marriage Licenses can be obtained available for use by any minister on application to the Rev'd Canon Newton at All Saints church, or the Hermitage.

STUART D. MULKINS, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Coal Claims and Timber Limits located, and general information afforded on application. Thirteen years experience in Manitoba and the North-West. Office first door east of Jasper House, Main street, Edmonton, N.W.T.

## SUBSCRIBE FOR

VOL. VI.

EDMONTON BULLETIN

Commencing November 1st, 1884.

The BULLETIN is the pioneer weekly paper of the Territories, and as an exponent of North-West events, facts and ideas it stands second to none.

Latest telegraphic news.  
Fuller local news.  
Most interesting North-West news.  
Most important Canadian news.  
Most accurate and best selected general news.

Fuller information as to  
The resources of the country,  
Its geographical and physical features,  
Its climate, productions and enterprises.  
Its people—what they have done, what they are doing and what they propose to do.

Supporting the rights of the people of the North-West as residents of the territories, as citizens of Canada, and subjects of the British empire at all times, on all occasions and against all comers, in season and out of season, in the first verse and at the end of the chapter.

Presented in compact and readable form, without an accompaniment of bald headed witticisms, sentimental drivel or acreage of waste paper.

Price \$2 a year, in advance.

## GO TO

JOHN SINCLAIR & CO.

For your

Overcoats, Ready-Made Clothing,  
Woollen Shirts, Woollen Underclothing,  
Cardigan Jackets, Wool and Leather Mitts,  
Boots and Shoes, Moccasins,  
Hardware, Groceries,  
House Paint, White and Gray Blankets,  
Scotch and Canadian Tweeds,  
Knitting yarn,

And all kinds of Fancy Goods at Reduced Prices.

More Goods to arrive shortly.

JOHN SINCLAIR & CO

## BUSINESS.

LIVERY, FEED, and SALE STABLE. M. McCAULEY.

JAMES O'BRIEN & CO., wholesale clothiers, College buildings, Montreal, and Prince Street Winnipeg.

X. ST. JEAN, cabinetmaker, begs to inform the public generally that he has returned from his trip east, and will be found at his usual place of business.

ROSS BROS., Tinsmiths, manufacturers of all kinds of tin, sheet iron and copper wares. Shop in new building next to J. A. McDougall & Co., Main street, Edmonton.

SANDERSON & LOOBY, General Blacksmiths. Horseshoeing a specialty. All kinds of repairing done neatly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

MISS ROSS, Milliner and Dressmaker. Bonnets, Costumes and Mantles made in the newest styles, at moderate prices. First street, lot 101, near Edmonton Hotel.

JAMES McDONALD, Builder and Contractor. Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and despatch. Office and shop, Main st. Edmonton.

STRANG & COMPANY, successors to Banatyne & Co., Wholesale Grocers, and dealers in provisions, wines and liquors. Special attention given to packing goods for the North-West. 383 Main street, Winnipeg. Andrew Strang.

J. K. OSWALD, late of Oswald Brothers, Montreal, Real Estate and Land Agent and General Commission Broker, Calgary, N.W.T. All orders for purchase and sale of real estate, farms, ranches, range supplies, agricultural implements, horses, cattle, and other general business promptly attended to. References:—Major general Strang, Military colonization company's ranch, near Calgary, C. Sharples, Esq., Calgary; W. B. Scarth, Esq., Toronto; Hon. A. P. Caron, minister of militia, Ottawa; Lieut.-col. Irvine, chief commissioner N.W.M.P., Regina; C. Sweeney bank of Montreal, Winnipeg; W. R. Oswald Esq., Montreal; C. J. Wyld, Esq., Halifax N.S.

LIVERY, FEED, & SALE STABLE—FT. SASKATCHEWAN MAIL & STAGE LINE.—Good horses, good rigs, the best attention and moderate charges. Mail stage leaves Edmonton every alternate Tuesday morning, commencing June 17th, for Clover Bar and Fort Saskatchewan; returning leaves Fort Saskatchewan the following Wednesday morning; carrying passengers and express matter in connection with the Edmonton and Calgary Royal mail line. The undersigned are the Royal mail express agents at Edmonton and Fort Saskatchewan. JARVIS & STEWART.

EDMONTON AND CALGARY STAGE.—Making weekly trips between said points—leaves the Jasper house, Edmonton, at 9 and the steamboat dock at 9.30 o'clock every Monday morning, stopping at Peace Hills, Battle river, Red Deer crossing and Willow creek, and arriving at Calgary on Friday. Returning, leaves Calgary Monday, stops at same places, and arrives at Edmonton on Friday. Fare each way \$25; 100 lbs baggage allowed. Express matter 10c per lb. Passengers arriving in Edmonton and wishing to go to St. Albert or Ft. Saskatchewan, will be forwarded to those places at a very moderate charge. Edmonton office in Jasper house; Calgary office in H.B.Co. store. D. McLEOD, proprietor.

## CHURCHES.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Hours of Sunday service: All-Saints 11 a.m., St. Michael's 6.30 p.m. W.N.

ST. JOACHIM'S, R. C. CHURCH, Edmonton.—Mass at 10 a.m. every Sunday. Sermon in English and Cree. Afternoon services at 3 o'clock. H. GRANDIN, O.M.I.

METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA. J. H. Howard, Pastor. Hours of service, 11 a.m. and 7.00 p.m. Sabbath school, 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and lecture, Wednesday evening at 7 p.m.

EDMONTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Pastor—the Rev. Andrew B. Baird, M.A. B.D. Sabbath services, 11 a.m. and 7.00 p.m. Sabbath school at 2.30 p.m. Services at other points during the present year will be held as follows: Belmont, Nov. 2, 16 and 30 and Dec. 14 and 28 at 2.30 p.m. Clover Bar, Nov. 23 and Dec. 21 at 2.30 p.m. Sturgeon river, Nov. 9 and Dec. 7 at 3 p.m. Ft. Saskatchewan, Nov. 16 and December 14 at 10.30 a.m. No morning service in Edmonton on the days on which service is held at Ft. Saskatchewan.